

Color Figures

Asymmetrical Learning of Locations on Maps: Implicit Learning, Prior Knowledge and Sex Differences

David K. Patton & Robert Earl Lloyd

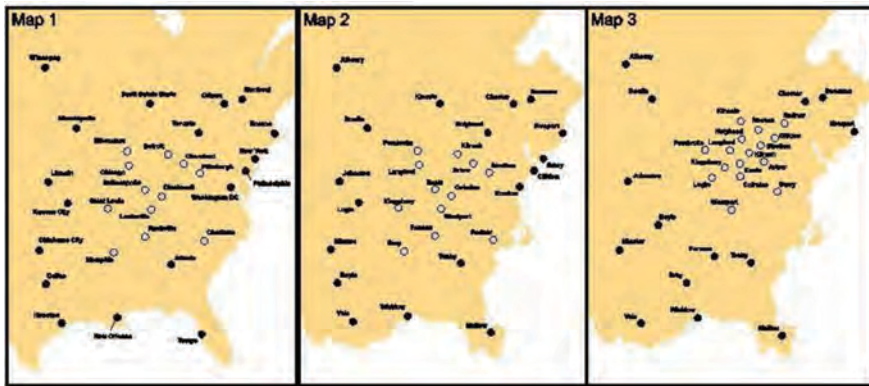


Figure 2. Map 1 represented a true background and true city locations and names. Map 2 represented a false background with true city locations and false names. Map 3 represented a false background with clustered city locations and false names.

The Maps Collection of the National Library of Australia

Dr. Martin P. Woods

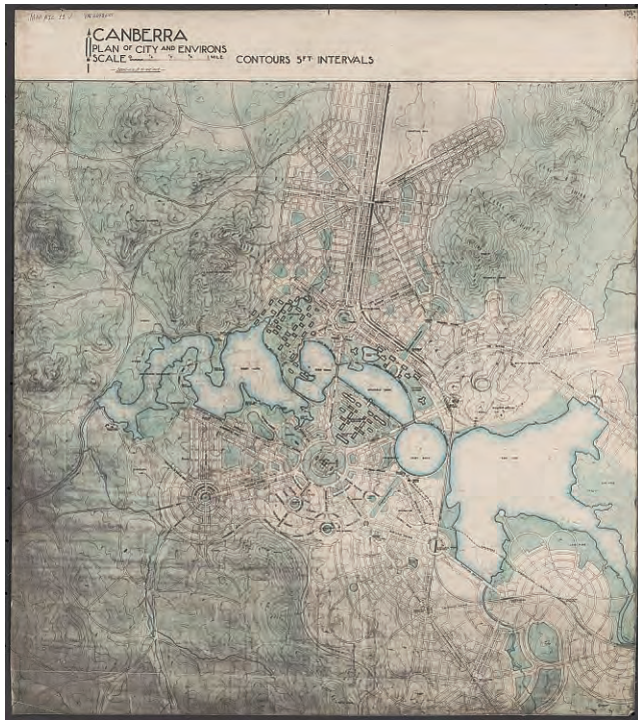


Figure 1. Walter Burley Griffin (1876-1937). Canberra plan of city and environs, part of Eric Milton Nicholls special map collection, 1916.

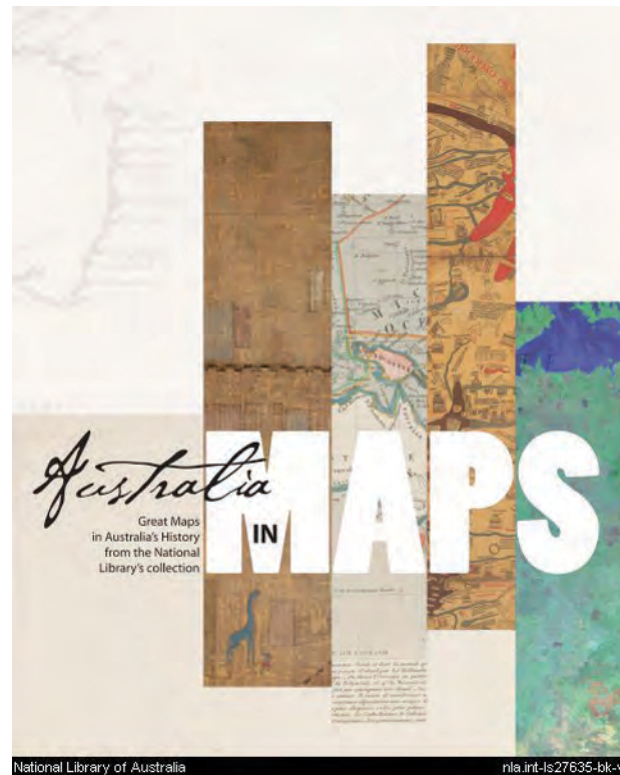


Figure 3. Cover from Australia in Maps: Great Maps in Australia's History from the National Library's Collection, 2007.



Figure 5. National Library "Maps of Australia" prototype search.

A Technique for Encoding Elevation Changes Along a Route

Daniel Huffman



Figure 2. Using a change in color value (top figure) and line thickness (lower figure).



Figure 6. An example of a road network.



Figure 7. A sample of using the Blend tool in Adobe Illustrator.